

## New York Tribune.

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## Germany Now Counts on Turkey to Make the War Circle Wider.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin to the German Embassy in Washington predicts the early entry of Turkey into the great European war. Turkey, of course, would fight on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany has been Turkey's chief friend and backer in recent years. Berlin has supported Constantinople diplomatically, has sent officers to Turkey to train the Turkish troops, and has invested heavily in railroads and other enterprises in Asia Minor.

The German and Austro-Hungarian military parties have long dreamed of an expansion of Teutonic power through Salonica and Constantinople to the East. German statesmanship has talked of the "Drang nach Osten" as a means of counterbalancing Russian and British expansion in Asia. Austria-Hungary had her heart set on pushing down to the Egean Sea, and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was a long stride toward that goal. Berlin and Vienna sympathized with Turkey in the war between Turkey and the states of the Balkan League. But in Disraeli's well known phrase, they "put their money on the wrong horse." Turkey was smashed. In the division of spoils Serbia and Greece got the lion's share, and through their annexations of territory securely blocked Austro-Hungarian progress toward Salonica.

Serbia's unexpected aggrandizement was a bitter pill for Vienna to swallow, since Austrian intrigues had encouraged Bulgaria to break with Greece and Serbia over the distribution of the league's booty. The chagrin excited by Serbia's double victory—over the Turks and over the Bulgarians—was responsible more than any other one thing for Austria-Hungary's harsh and overbearing ultimatum to Serbia, which itself was the immediate cause of the great European war.

It was hardly to be expected that the Balkan States would keep out of a conflict originating in Balkan rivalries and hatreds. Turkey's condition is so desperate that her more active leaders like Enver Bey are willing to take chances on another war. If Germany and Austria-Hungary should win, Turkey would be in a position to claim back part of her lost European territory, since Berlin and Vienna would much rather see Salonica and Monastir in Turkish hands than in the possession of Greece and Serbia. If Germany and Austria-Hungary should lose, Turkey could not last much longer as a European power or as a power worth considering in European politics. The nations of the Triple Entente and those outside it but friendly to it would divide the Turkish inheritance. But that is a fate which the Porte has been dodging for half a century and has seen drawing always nearer and nearer.

Turkey's friendly attitude toward Germany is logical enough. Germany to win is the Sultan's best play—the only play which, if it goes through, will keep him out of bankruptcy. He may be convinced that now is the time to make it, and the recent transfer of the Goeben and the Breslau to Turkey may have been made with the understanding that they were a contribution to Turkey's means of offence and defence.

The Porte's participation in the war would probably take the shape at first of an attack on Greece and Serbia. Germany and Austria-Hungary would also try to draw Bulgaria in. Bulgaria has grievances against Greece and Serbia and also against Rumania, and since the last three powers are in an alliance the aid given by Turkey and Bulgaria to Germany and Austria-Hungary would be promptly counterbalanced by the aid given the allies by Greece and Rumania. Rumania has not been weakened by war. Diplomatically, she has become estranged from Austria-Hungary, and she has an important stake in the dismemberment of the Dual Monarchy, since there is a considerable Rumanian population in Austria-Hungary, now held in subjection and fighting to maintain its language and to enlarge its political rights.

Moreover, Turkey's alignment against the allies would greatly disturb Italy. The part for which Turkey is cast in the Berlin-Vienna-Constantinople combination is to excite the disaffection of the Moslem population in the British and French possessions. But a "holy war" could not be proclaimed without stirring the population of Tripoli to revolt against Italian rule. Italy would therefore be greatly concerned by any disturbance of the status quo in the Eastern Mediterranean, and her interests conflict absolutely with those of Turkey. Should Turkey mix in the war Italy would have one more urgent reason for co-operating with the powers of the Triple Entente.

The Turkish Empire is on its last legs, and most Turkish statesmen know it. They may be willing to take the desperate chance of plunging into the great European conflict on the theory that if they

have to die anyway they might as well die on the firing line with their boots on.

## Seizing Our Opportunities.

Every day there comes fresh evidence of the alertness of Americans not only to minimize the ill effects to them of this sudden cataclysm in Europe but to take advantage of the splendid opportunities it offers for the strengthening of American industry. We now find the National Association of Manufacturers in the midst of a campaign of education to help its members fill, in both American and European markets, the terrible gap left by the virtual cessation of industry on the Continent. Prompt as it is, this campaign has been launched not a bit too soon.

American manufacturers are finding themselves bereft of certain materials of manufacture which they had been in the habit of importing. The National Association hopes to be able to point out to them good American equivalents or of substitutes for these ingredients. It hopes to encourage the establishment here of new industries hitherto confined to the Old World—in other words, to make us as busy creating as the armies of Europe are busy destroying. If the members of the association show the same typically American enthusiasm and push that its officers are displaying in their behalf at this critical juncture it should not take long before this great neutral nation had found ways and means of bearing the blessed burden of peaceful industry for pretty nearly the whole civilized world.

## For a Spotless Town.

The Police Commissioner's order to patrolmen to co-operate with the Health and Street Cleaning departments to keep this city clean is eminently sensible. It should not have needed, but it was. There are many good ordinances, designed to protect citizens from unsanitary conditions and from dirt and litter around the town. They are not enforced. The police, so far as can be observed, make little effort to enforce them.

It is their duty to do so. It is much easier to enforce ordinances designed to prevent accumulations of waste, dirt and litter in the streets than to enlarge an overburdened street cleaning department to the size necessary to keep clean streets needlessly littered. The policeman on beat sees violations of health regulations which the small force of Health Department inspectors cannot see and prevent. It is just as important for the police, men to enforce sanitary ordinances as it is to enforce the provisions of the Penal Code. They should be made to help keep the city clean and healthy.

## The Women Who Are Left Behind.

Other things besides chain armor and flintlocks have become obsolete in modern warfare. Knitting socks for soldiers, for example. In our own Civil War one of the proudest occupations of the women left behind was the making of clothes for the men at the front. When the present war broke out the women of England, or many of them, instinctively began to organize for sewing and knitting.

Soon, however, it was felt that old-fashioned womanly help of this description was doing more harm than good. Thousands of girls and women, wage earners and supports of families, were put in danger of losing their jobs by the competition of these voluntary workers. Factories threatened to close. Finally Queen Mary was appealed to, and through her expressed wish the work of the Needlework Guild is to be carefully restricted and competition with wage earners avoided.

The little episode is a wholesome commentary on the changes in our home and industrial life from fifty years ago. Then the whole manufacturing system was in its infancy, a large part of all clothes making was still conducted in the home, and the factory employment of women on a vast scale was unknown. To-day the modern way of life has, for good or ill, made woman an essential part of the wage earning class, and old charities must bow to new needs and responsibilities.

## The Food Committee's Report.

Mr. Perkins, as chairman of the executive committee of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, dismisses as of slight account the "conspiracy" theory of rise in food prices. He attributes the high prices to four things—foreign demand for our foodstuffs, holding back of supplies by producers, stocking up storekeepers and jobbers and a similar buying by housekeepers in advance of their needs. In other words, he finds that the good old law of supply and demand is responsible, just as it was for the skyrocketing of food prices during our Civil War. And as the supply can be manipulated for the benefit of those who have it in hand, Mr. Perkins advises consumers to control, manage or manipulate the demand for their own advantage.

That is the gist of all the recommendations, and that, probably, is all that can be done at present. Housekeepers can refrain from a panicky laying in of supplies, which is bound to send up the cost of those supplies for those who may not buy in quantity, but have to purchase food from day to day. They can pay more attention to the marketing end of the household, hunting out trustworthy shops in cheaper neighborhoods or patronizing the markets. They can learn to use less expensive cuts of meat and to make cheese, vegetable and fish dishes acceptable substitutes for the regulation choice steaks and roasts.

All this means ingenuity and greater care on the part of the housewife. Worked out properly, it must result in some reduction of the running expenses of the family. Yet it makes a demand on the skill and ingenuity of the housekeeper which cannot be met, in many cases, without instruction and suggestion in the arts of the kitchen and harder, much neglected in these piping times of canned stuffs and delicatessen.

There the Committee on Food Supply may do a good work. It is true, as its report says, that Americans, unusually blessed in a rich food supply and, until recent years, a tolerably cheap one, are behind other nations in making pennies travel far in furnishing the table. Instruction by lectures in the schools, at mothers' meetings and by other means of reaching the public which would bring about a more scientific and less wasteful diet would be a permanent blessing.

Two other things will be necessary before this question of food prices in New York is ever met properly. One is the question of making and selling here food products which can be produced in this country as cheaply and of as good grade as the imported stuffs which have first place in the markets. The other is the provision of an adequate market and railroad terminal system which will reduce the cost of bringing all manner of foodstuffs into this city and handling them when here. These improvements, unfortunately, are likely to take longer than it will take to settle the war.

## The Conning Tower

## WE PAUSE FOR A REPLY.

"You are bold, Kaiser Wilhelm," the nations cried,  
"And your armaments pillage and slay.  
Yet once in pacific you took quite a pride—  
Now tell us the reason, we pray."

Speaking of the Complete Letter Writer, there's the Kaiser.

Consideration of the German crop caused this Turret of Triviality to waver a bit from its policy of strict neutrality, but mature deliberation on the excellences of the German pancake has brought us again to the norm.

The supply of French pastry seems to be undepleted. A security of shellac, we imagine, is all that can affect that delicacy.

## THE HORRORS OF WAR.

War was declared 'twixt me and Roland  
When he pronounced it "Heligoland."  
A. R. F.

It always makes me weep tears salty  
To hear them say the "Admiralty."  
E. H. A.

The soldiers merit busts of bronze  
For bravery that they showed at Mons.  
F. F.

Horrendous as is war and dreadful as are its by-products, Rum is even worse. We are privileged to reprint, this beautiful, sunny morning, a poem by the Rev. L. Wick of Darlington, Pa., on the theme "State Wide Prohibition." Credit for the assist goes to the East Palestine, O., "Reveille Echo." The Rev. Wick:

Just state wide prohibition  
To the state of Ohio  
Will save from grief and distress,  
And from many a sad we.

It will lessen the taxes,  
And give each workman more power,  
It will save the doctor bills,  
But it will increase the flour.

It will save the fear at night  
Of a drunkard's dried-out fall,  
Which may cause the wife to flee,  
And the small children to bawl.

It will save the kind husband,  
From being a savage brute,  
It will save from drunkenness  
Debauchery and crime to boot.

It will save from foul murder  
And from dread misery,  
From delirium tremens  
And the foolish drunken spree.

I cannot tell all it saves,  
For the list is very great,  
It's enough to make us all  
Vote for a prohibition state.

We, like many others, are a theoretical prohibitionist. Yet the anti-booze school of poetry is enough to taxi one to drink. Read all the philippics against Wines, Liquors and Cigars; then read the dithyrambs and the praises of tobacco. On one side Poe, Burns, Horace, Byron, Calverley; on the other the Rev. Wick.

Soap is up, too. Which will bring on the high cost of laying.

Duley, Who Loves to Get Letters but Hates to Write Them, Gets One.

Dear Duleyna: I have such a miserable cold—don't you think a cold in summer is the worst kind? It is so hard to get rid of. I sat in a draught the other night. I can stand any amount of cold, but I simply can not sit in a draught without feeling it.

We went to the moving pictures the other evening. I almost never go, but the children wanted to. Don't you think, when they might be such an educational factor, and such an influence for good, it's a pity they have the things they do? I am sure it must be bad for children. Doesn't it seem to you that they might be incited to wrong doing and crimes of all kinds, just by seeing them pictured? Really something ought to be done about it.

It is Sunday afternoon, but you wouldn't know it. Really the old-fashioned Sunday is truly a thing of the past. I don't know what we are coming to, if we go on at this rate. Between Sunday newspapers and golf, and automobiles, the churches are nearly empty. If you could see the cars which go by here, you would think everybody owned one. It is a perfect procession, and the dust is something awful. But then, I don't know whether you can blame the men so much, cooped up the way they are all week. I suppose they couldn't keep going if they didn't let up some time. Life is certainly more strenuous than it used to be. You know they say there is "no rest for the wicked," so I guess we must all be a bad lot nowadays.

How I have run on, and I meant to write only a few lines, but I never know when to stop when I get going.

Write me when you have a chance, and remember me to all inquiring friends.

With heaps of love,  
M.

Because of the Alcomers War there will be no Horse Show this year. . . . Well, neither do we. . . . Don't be so irritable. We merely mentioned it.

## RONDEAU.

You ask: "The Boss—ain't he a guy  
Who sets a mark that's pretty high  
For young and hopeful pates to scale—  
Although he did (once) fall for Yale?"  
I answer "Yep," and comeback "Why?"

"Well, who's he think he is?" you cry?  
"How's he and that there Zine get by?"  
He do I mark his private mail.  
You ask? "The Boss."

If this ain't so I hope to die—  
I've landed things "Life" wouldn't buy!  
Yet—here's the motif of my wall—  
He zines my good stuff by the bale.  
What's that you say?—And still I try? . . .  
You ask the Boss!

McMACK.

For the benefit of those who don't find time to read the report, page these days (Ironic stuff), we print the news that the Giants are still leading the Braves by half a game.

German silver lining to war cloud: Ever so many young peasant girls, who can't cook or answer the telephone, are not entering our gold-lined country just now.

"Is American humor declining?" asks Stephen Leacock in the "Nineteenth Century."

We should say  
not.

F.

A.



## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## A DAY OF PRAYER

The President Is Urged to Proclaim a Demand for Peace.

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Sir: As it has been the custom of the United States to annually call the people together to express in thanksgiving their gratitude to Almighty God, and seek his blessing in the future, and as this nation is the only prominent power in the world at peace to-day, so from every moral and religious consideration it is called in clarion tones not simply to act as an umpire or mediator in this appalling blood-thirsty struggle, but as a nation to appeal unto the Almighty God of heaven and earth for His manifest power to indicate that He whose right it is to reign; therefore it is not manifestly evident that the President of the United States and all the Governors of the states should issue a proclamation to the nation and appoint a day for the people to assemble and pour out their souls in prayer that these misguided men may receive the benediction of peace?

The kings of these warring nations have called upon God Almighty to bless as they seek to play their fellow beings, forgetting that mighty declaration of Holy Writ: "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear my prayer"; but like the madly crazed people of old they cry: "Baal, hear us!" For all the excuses, apologies and explanations of the leaders declaring their innocence of responsibility for the appalling catastrophe the glaring facts remain and are indubitable: that materialism, pride, ambition, hate and jealousy are the basic motives of this infamous, barbaric struggle.

"I said that I felt obliged to refuse absolutely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only say that we must keep our hands free." (Italics are mine.)

ARTHUR C. FERGUSON,  
Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1914.

## BEET SUGAR FROM GERMANY

The Small Part It Plays in Our Imports.

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Sir: Please answer in an early editorial column of your paper the following questions: Do we import any sugar from Germany? Do we import any molasses from Germany? Are we in the habit of doing so?

H. F. G.  
New York, Aug. 25, 1914.

[The total importation of beet sugar into this country in the fiscal year ended June, 1913, was valued at \$4,109,523. In 1911-12 only \$239,484 worth was imported. In 1910-11 the figure was \$593,037. The 1912-13 figure was against a total importation of cane sugar in the same period of the value of \$99,225,354. The item of beet sugar (which includes all the German sugar imported here) was relatively so small that the detailed monthly summary issued by the Department of Commerce did not analyze the sources by nations. It can be seen that the German supply entering this country was less than 4 per cent of the total sugar imported.—Ed.]

## Why No Red Cross Collection Stands?

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Sir: Cannot we have a regular accredited agent of the Red Cross, wearing the badge, at Times Square and Herald Square? The thousands that eagerly watch those bulletins could raise \$50 every hour, even by 16-cent subscriptions gladly given. Let us have

a regular Red Cross stand—like the Salvation Army—at Times and Herald squares.  
C. S. B.  
New York, Aug. 28, 1914.

## A WAR OF FEAR

An Advocate of Peace Gives Her Views of the Conflict.

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Sir: Careful readers of the full correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and the German government, now published in seventy-seven folio pages, are amazed to find a copy of the letter written by him to Sir E. Goschen, at the British Embassy at Berlin, to which, so far as I can learn, no reference was made in the published summaries. This is of vital importance and has been unknown to the British public, who devoutly believe that a perfidious Germany has driven them into a holy war to protect a weak people whose neutrality they had pledged.

Said Sir Edward Grey of the German Ambassador in London: "He asked me whether if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality we would engage to remain neutral."

"I replied that I could not say that; our hands were still free, and we were considering what our attitude should be. All I could say was that our attitude would be determined largely by public opinion here, and that the neutrality of Belgium would appeal very strongly to public opinion here. I did not think that we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone."

"The ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed."

"I said that I felt obliged to refuse absolutely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only say that we must keep our hands free." (Italics are mine.)

We see that three days before the war broke out Great Britain apparently could have secured the freedom of her own country and colonies and Japan and the United States, and that all the pledges that even a sane sense of honor could insist on, Germany had no desire for war now, if ever, with Great Britain. She has been panic-stricken at the approach of the Russian hordes, which 600,000 more armed men were soon to make more menacing. Instead of for years past carefully strengthening friendship with Great Britain and with France by just and kindly treatment of Alsace and Lorraine, the blood and iron men around the Kaiser have fatuously urged him to a policy that compels Germany to fight three adversaries at once, when all Western Europe should have stood solid against Russian ambition and autocracy and thus prevented any war at all.

In remembering Great Britain's objections to her taking French colonies, it is important to observe that she herself took Togoland at once from Germany as one of her first exploits. If the German Ambassador represented Germany, Sir Edward Grey and a little body in the Cabinet probably had on that fateful August 1 the greatest opportunity in modern history to advance the power of civilization. Their duty was supremely to the great English people in every quarter of the globe. They had, I believe, no claim of honor obliging them to defend France. The Entente Cordiale was a pact of peace, and not an alliance for war. One may well inquire in passing whether England would have fought France had she, as the German Chancellor believed she was about to do, first invaded Belgium.

Failure to make friends with Germany, with whom the British had kept peace a thousand years, as they made friends with their old enemy, France, tipped the balance in favor of the most powerful retrograde nation on the globe—the nation of bureaucracy, ignorance, superstition, the Cossack and the knout.

Norman Angell, whose "Great Illusion" and whose addresses in different lands have made him a world figure, with an energy born of desperation, raised thousands of dollars and set himself for the first time to do political work and organize a Neutrality League. The very morning that Mr. Asquith's fervid speech called England to arms he published in various papers a full-page paid advertisement in large black type, from which I quote certain pregnant passages that some day may go into the records of the Needless War, though now too late to serve in preventing it:

"The war party say we must maintain the balance of power, because if Germany were to annex Holland or Belgium she would be so powerful as to threaten us, or because we are bound by treaty to fight for the neutrality of Belgium, or because we are bound by our agreements with France to fight for her."

"The war party does not tell the truth."  
"The facts are these:  
"If we took sides with Russia and France, the balance of power would be upset as it has never been before. It would make the military Russian Empire of 160,000,000 the dominant power of Europe. You know the kind of country Russia is."

"We are not bound to join in a general European war to defend the neutrality of Belgium. Our treaties expressly stipulate that our obligations under them shall not compel us to take part in a general European war in order to fulfill them. And if we are to fight for the neutrality of Belgium we must be prepared to fight France as well as Germany."

"The Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey have both emphatically and solemnly declared in the House of Commons that we have no undertaking whatever, written or spoken, to go to war for France. We discharged our obligations in the Morocco affair."

"If Germany did attempt to annex any part of Belgium, Holland or Normandy, and there is no reason to suppose that she would attempt such a thing—she would be weaker than she is now, for she would have to use all her forces for holding her conquests down. She would have so many difficulties like those arising out of Alsace that she would have to leave other nations alone as much as possible. But we do not know in the least that she would do these things. It would be monstrous to drag this country into war on so vague a suspicion."

## THE BIBLE AND THE BULLET

A Veteran of a Great War Replies to a Critic of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Sir: Pardon the writer in reflecting a few thoughts apropos of Miss Trapper's article, "The Bible and the Bullet," appearing in this morning's Tribune.

In interpreting the wars of modern history I am prone to view them in the light of our own great conflict—the war for the preservation of the Union, 1861-1865—and turn to the words of our immortal Lincoln as prophetic:

"Both pray to the same God . . . Nevertheless, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

Upon another occasion, at Gettysburg: "That this nation under God may have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Should Miss Trapper still doubt that war is one of the means of the Almighty in working out the destiny of a nation, and that both sides naturally feel that the Omnipotent is on their own side, let her read the stories of the lives of our great leaders—North and South—during the Civil War, gain the correct interpretation of the Old Testament and the sword, or the New Testament and gunpowder, or bullets and the prayer book.

In conclusion, the great conflict now raging over all Europe still continues to mystify all well thinking people, especially the Christian, so called, but can we not revert to Lincoln's words at Gettysburg—"the new birth of freedom"—for the ultimate explanation? If this "new birth" is to be accomplished in Europe by the "bullets or the sword" what harm can there be for the Bible and the prayer book to be present?

This nation is the only nation of the world that through the bullet has properly witnessed "the new birth of freedom," and daily in her dealings with vanquished foes always manifests its correct interpretation.

For the enlightenment of Miss Trapper—for I assume that she is earnest of a religious desire to interpret "the Bible and the bullet"—I would ask her to gaze more often upon our old flag, the spirit of American patriotism, studying closely American history, read "The Hymn of the Republic," especially:

He hath rounded forth the trumpet  
That shall never call retreat;  
He is sitting out the hearts of men  
Before the judgment seat.

And lastly determine whether or not the Bible and bullets are not a part of the great world plan of the Almighty, working "in the mysterious way" throughout the other nations of the earth, as He has already done here in America.

"WORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES AND SPEARS INTO PRUNING BOOKS," 1861-65.  
New York, Aug. 28, 1914.